

NOMBRE _____ CURSO _____

TEMA 4. APARATO DIGESTIVO Y RESPIRATORIO.VOCABULARIO

De cada palabra escribe su definición, un ejemplo si te lo pido y su traducción al inglés. No olvides pegarlas en tu cuaderno.

a) Movimiento peristáltico.

b) Enzima Digestiva. Ejemplo

c) Pepsina

d) Epiglotis

e) Bilis

f) Duodeno

g) Absorción

h) Úlcera

i) Respiración Celular

j) Intercambio gaseoso

k) Ventilación

DIGESTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. Definitions

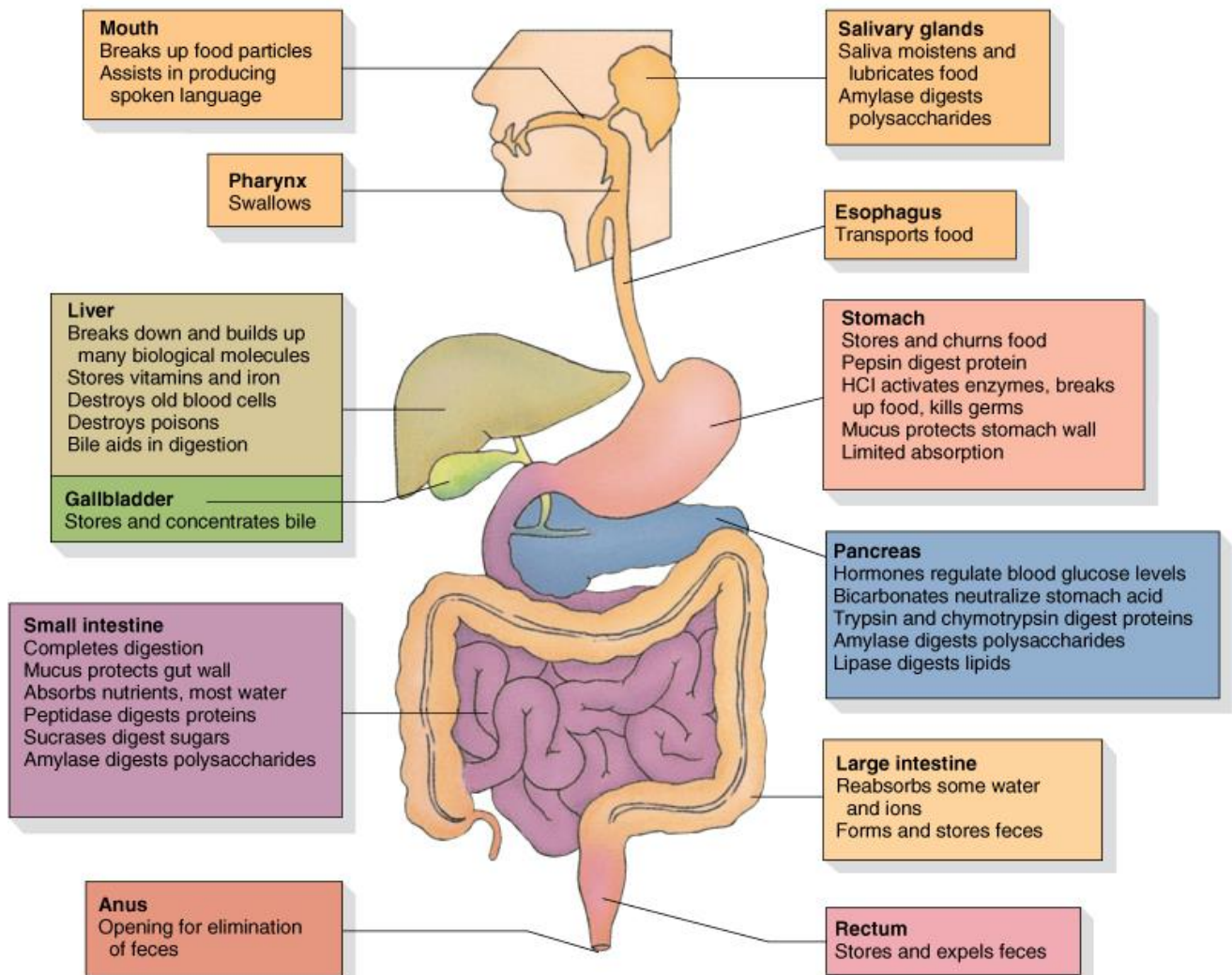
Here you have 5 key words of this Unit. You have to study them. If you include more definition, 4 at least, in your notebook, you will have extra points in your notebook marks.

- a) Peristalsis. The wavelike muscular contractions of the digestive tract by which its contents are forced to move onwards. It is performed by the ring-like muscles of the walls of the esophagus, the stomach and the intestines.
- b) Digestive enzymes. The enzymes that break down the long molecules in the foods into much smaller ones that can later on be absorbed into the bloodstream. The main ones are the amylases (break down carbohydrates into sugars), the proteases (break down proteins into aminoacids) and the lipases (break down the lipids into glycerol and fatty acids). They come in the following digestive juices: the saliva, the gastric juice, the pancreatic juice and the intestinal juice.
- c) Absorption. The small nutrients from the digested foods pass from the digestive tract to the blood and the lymph.
- d) Breathing. The movements performed by the lungs (along with the rib cage) to inhale and exhale the atmospheric air.
- e) Respiration. The process carried by the mitochondria, whereby small energetic nutrients (monosaccharides, fatty acids) are burnt with the help of the oxygen to produce the energy that the cells need. This process also involves the removal of CO₂, H₂O(g), and heat.

The digestive System

Copy and complete this table into your notebook .

Food	Digestive juice	Place	Nutrient
Complex sugar			
Protein			
Water			
Fats			



Look at the picture and answer:

1. What happens in the small intestine?
2. Which one of the following structures is not part of the alimentary canal?
(a) duodenum (c) liver
(b) mouth (d) stomach:
3. Name two digestive glands.
4. What do digestive enzymes do to food?
5. What are the final digestion products of (a) protein, (b) fat, (c) starch?
6. What is the name of the enzyme in gastric juice?
7. Which of the following explanations is least likely? There is little digestion of starch in the stomach because:

(a) the stomach contains hydrochloric acid

(b) peristalsis is taking place .

(c) the stomach does not secrete a starch-digesting enzyme

(d) salivary amylase does not work in acid conditions.

8. List and describe three enzymes of the small intestine.

9. What is bile? What is the function of bile?

10. What are the role of the large intestine?

11. What is the role of the villi in the jejunum?

12. THE PANCREAS

contain	produce	secrete
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The pancreas is an elongated gland that is below the stomach.

It produces pancreatic juice that digestive enzymes.

The pancreas also insulin into the blood.

People who cannot insulin are diabetics.

13. THE LIVER

break down	remove	store	weigh
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The liver is the largest gland in the body.

It is on the right side of the body underneath the ribs. It about 1.4 kg and is 20 cm long.

The liver a form of glucose called glycogen.

The liver is where alcohol, drugs, bacteria and old blood cells are and from the body.

14. THE GALLBLADDER

hold	make	need	travel
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The gallbladder is a small sac on the underside of the right lobe of the liver.

The gallbladder stores bile that is by the liver.

Bile from the liver through the hepatic ducts to the gallbladder.

The gallbladder about 60 ml of bile.

Bile is to break down the fat that is in food.

Transcript of Appendicitis animation

Appendicitis is inflammation of the _____. It can happen at any age, although it is more frequent in children than adults. Appendix removal is the most common _____ emergency in the UK. The appendix is a narrow pouch around 5-10cm long, connected to the beginning of the _____ intestine: colon, in the lower right-hand side of your abdomen. Its exact function is not known. The precise cause of _____ is not clear, although it is thought to happen when

something, usually a small, hard piece of faeces, blocks the entrance of the _____. Bacteria from the gut start to multiply in the appendix, causing it to fill up with pus and _____. Appendicitis starts with a pain in the middle of your _____ that may come and go. Within hours the pain travels to the lower right-hand side, where the appendix lies, and becomes constant and severe. Pressing on this area, coughing or walking, may all make the pain worse. You may lose your appetite; feel sick and suffer from _____ or diarrhea. Appendicitis is a surgical emergency and the appendix needs to be removed immediately. There are two types of surgery for appendicitis: open surgery, where one cut is made at the base of the abdomen and the appendix is removed, or _____ surgery, also known as laparoscopic surgery, where a number of smaller cuts are made and the appendix is removed with the aid of small _____. If the inflamed appendix is not removed, it can continue to swell.....and eventually burst, releasing its contents. This is dangerous as the bacteria can cause an infection in the lining of the abdomen: peritonitis.....and the _____ : septicemia. You can live without an appendix with no related problems, as it does not have an important function in the body.

15. Complete a table like this:

ORGAN	ILLNESS	INFORMATION
	Vomiting	
Stomach		
	Gall stones	
	Diarrhoea	
Small intestine		

THE REPIRATORY SYSTEM

16. Complete (a) Energy is obtained from food by a process called(A).....
- (b) The intake of oxygen and output of carbon dioxide at a respiratory surface is called(B).....
- (c) The process of renewing air in the lungs is called(C).....
17. Which is the purpose of the oxygen we breathe? Name and explain the process in the body that uses oxygen. Is it needed any other element?
18. Name, in the correct order, the structures that incoming air would pass through between the nasal cavity and the alveolus.
19. Say if the following statements are true or false, If false rewrite them so that they become true:
- a) Enzymes released into the stomach start the process of digestion.
 - b) The liver has 1 main function: producing starch.
 - c) The appendix is attached to the oesophagus. When it gets inflamed, it is called appendicitis.
 - d) The expired air has got less carbon dioxide than the inspired air.
20. Definitions
- _____ 1. the voice box
 - _____ 2. the exchange of gases between the body and the outside air
 - _____ 3. a long tube that is shared with the digestive system
 - _____ 4. a disease in which the air passages of the lungs periodically become too narrow
 - _____ 5. the wind pipe
 - _____ 6. tiny air sacs in the lungs
 - _____ 7. the organs in which gas exchange takes place between blood and air
 - _____ 8. the body system that brings air containing oxygen into the body and releases carbon dioxide

into the atmosphere

_____ 9. a disease in which some of the alveoli of the lungs fill with fluid

_____ 10. the metabolic process by which cells obtain energy

_____ 11. the process of moving air in and out of the lungs

_____ 12. a lung disease in which walls of the alveoli break down

Terms

a. alveoli b. asthma c. cellular respiration d. emphysema e. larynx f. lungs

g. pharynx h. pneumonia i. respiration j. respiratory system k. trachea l. ventilation